TEXT: "A soft tongue breaketh the bone." -Proverbs xxv., 15. When Solomon said this he drove a whole volume into one phrase. You, of course, will not be so silly as to take the words of the text in a literal sense. They simply mean to set forth the fact there is a tremendous power in a kind word. Although it may eem to be very insignificant, its force is in describable and illimitable. Pungent and al-conquering utterance: "A soft tongue breaketh the bone."

If I add time I would show you kindness as a means of defense, as a means of useful-ness, kindness as a means of domestic harmony, kindness as best employed by govern-ments for the taining and curing of criminals, and kindness as best adapted for the settling and adjusting of international quarrel; but I shall call your attention only to two of

these thoughts. And first, I speak to you of kin lness as a meane of defense. Almost every man, in the course of his life, is set upon and assaulted. Your motives are misinterpreted or your re-ligious or political principles are bombarded. What to do under such circumstances is the question. The first impulse of the natural heart says: "Strike back. Give as much as he sent. Trip him into the ditch which he dug for your feet. Gash him with as severe a wound as that which he inflicted on your oul. Shot for shot. Sarcasm for sarcasm. soul. Shot for shot. Sarcasm for sarcasm. An eye for an eye. A tooth for a tooth." But the better spirit in the man's soul rises up and says: "You ought to consider the matter." You look up into the face of Christ and say: "My Master, how ought I to act under these difficult circumstances?" and Christ instantly answers: "Bless them that curse you, and pray for them which despitefully use you." Then the old nature rises up again and says: "You had better not forgive him until first you have chastised him. You will never get him in so chastised him. You will never get him in so tight a corner again. You will never have such an opportunity of inflicting the right chastise him and then let him go." "No," says the better nature, "hush, thou foul heart. Try the soft tongue that bresketh the bone"

Have you ever in all your life known acerbity and aerimonious dispute to settle a quarrel? Did they not always make matters worse and worse and worse? About fiftyfive years ago there was a great quarrel in the Presbyterian family. Ministers of Christ were thought orthodox in proportion as they had measured lances with other clergyman of the same denomination. The most out-rageous personalities were abroad. As, in the autumn, a hunter comes home with a string of game, partridges and wild ducks, slung over his shoulder, so there were many ministers who came back from the ecclesias tical courts with long strings of doctors of divinity whom they had shot with their own rifle. The division became wider, the ani-mosity greater, until after awhile some good men resolved upon another tack. They bean to explain away the difficulties: they be gan to explain away the difficults; and lo! gan to forgive each other's faults; and lo! the great Church quarrel was settled; and the new school Presbyterian Church and the old school Presbyterian Church became one. The different parts of the Presby: erian order, relded by a hammer, a little hammer, a Dhristian hammer that the Scripture calls

'a soft tongue,"
"But," you say, "what are we to do when slanders assault us, and there come acrimonious savings all around about us, and we are abused and spit upon?" My reply is: Do not go and attempt to chase down the slanders. Lies are prolific, and while you are killing one, fifty are born. All your demonstrations of indignation only exhaust yourself. You might as well on some sum-ner night when the swarms of insects are coming up from the meadows and disturbing you and disturbing your family, bring you some great "swamp angel." like that which thundered over Charleston, and try to shoot them down. The game is too small for the gun. But what, then, are you to de

with the abuses that come upon you in life? You are to live them down! I pass now to the other thought that I deire to present, and that is, kindness as a neans of usefulness. In all communities ou find skeptical men. Through early edcation, or through the maltreatment of brofessed Cohristian people, or through brying curiosity about the future world, here are a great many people who become keptical in religious things. How shall on capture them for God? Sharn argument and sarcastic retort never won a single soul rom skepticism to the Christian religion. While powerful books on "Evidences of hristianity" have their mission in confirmhristianity" have their mission in confirmng Christian people in the faith they have
lready adopted, I have noticed that when
keptical people are brought into the kingom of Christ, it is through the charm of
ome genial soul and not by argument at all.
len are not saved through the head; they
researed through the head. re saved through the head; they re saved through the head. A storm comes it of its hiding place. It save, the it of its hiding place. It says: "Now wa'll ist rouse up all this sea;" and it makes a reat bluster, but it does not succeed. Part the sea is roused up—pernaps one-half of or one-fourth of it. After awhile the alm moon, placid and beautiful, looks own, and the ocean begins to rise. It bees up to high-water mark, it emaces the great headlands. It submes up to high-water mark, it en-aces the great headlands. It sub-erges the beach of all the continents. It the heart-throb of one world against e heart-throb of another world. And have to tell you that while all your of ridicule and storms of sarsm may rouse up the passion of an imortal nature, nothing less than the attrac-re power of Christian kindness can ever the deathless spirit to happiness and to id. I have more faith in the prayer of a gild five years old, in the way of bringing infidel back to Christ and to heaven than have in all the hissing thunderbolts of elesiastical controversy. You cannot over me man with religious argumentation. It

u come at a sceptical man with an argu-ent on behalf of the Christian religion

u put the man on his mettle. He says: "

that man has a carbine. I'll use

rbine. I'll answer his argument with my But if you come to that man, suading him that you desire his happi s on earth and his eternal welfare in the orld to come, he cannot answer it. What I have said is just as true in the clamation of the openly vicious. Did you er know a drunkard to be saved through e caricature of a drunkard? Your mimicry the staggering step and the thick tongue, at the disgusting biccoughs, only worse addens his brain. But if you come to him ith kindness and sympathy; if you show m that you appreciate the awful grip of a prayed appetite; if you persuade him of fact that thousands who had the grap-ing hooks of evil inclination clutched in eir soul as firmly as they now are in his we been rescued, then a ray of light will sh across his vision, and it will seem as if supernatural hand were steadying his stag-ring gait. A good many years ago there in the streets of Richmond, Va., a man ad drunk, his face exposed to the blister-g noonday sun. A Christian woman passed ong, looked at him and said: "Poor fel-w!" She took her handkerchief and spread over his face and passed on. The man used himself from his debauch and began look at the handkerchief, and, lo! on it as the name of a highly respectable Chris-an woman of the city of Richmond. He nt to her, he thanked her for her kindness nd that one little deed saved him for thi and saved him for the life that is to He was afterward Attorney-Ger

the United States; but, higher than all, he scame the consecrated disciple of Jesus arist. Kind words are so cheap it is a wonwe do not use them oftener. There are er we do not use them offener. There are his of thousands of people in these cities the are dying for the lack of one kind word. There is a business man who has fought gainst trouble until he is perfectly exhaust, d. He has been thinking about forgery bont robbery, about suicide. Go to the business man. Tell him that

etter times are coming, and tell him that ou yourself were in a tight bus ness pass, and the Lord delivered you. Tell him to put his trust in Christ. Tell him that Jesus Christ stands beside every business man in his perplexities. Tell him of the sweet promises of God's comforting grace. That man is dying for the lack of just one kind word. Go to-morrow and utter that one omnipotent, kind word. Here is a soul that has been swamped in sin. He wants to find the light of the Gospel. He cels like a shipwrecked mariner looking out over the beach, watching for a sail against the O, bear down on him. ord waits to be gracious he has been a great sin-Saviour provided. Tell

him that though his sins are as scarlet, they shall be as snow: though they are red like crimson, they shall be as wool. That man is dying forever for the lack of one kind

O, that we might in our families and in our hurches try the force of kindness. You can never drive men, women or children into the kingdom of God. A March northeaster will bring out more honeysuckles than fret-fulness and scolding will bring out Christian Iulness and scolding will bring out Christian grace. I wish that in all our religious work we might be saturated with the spirit of kindness. Missing that, we miss a great deal of usefulness. There is no need of coming out before men and thundering to them the law unless at the same time you preach to them the Gospel. The world is dwing for lack of kindness.

dying for lack of kindness.

These young people want it just as much as the old. The old people sometimes seem to think they have a monopoly of the rheu-matisms, and the neuralglas, and the headmatisms, and the neuralgias, and the headaches, and the physical disorders of the
world; but I tell you there are no worse
heartaches than are felt by some of these
young people. Do you know that much of
the work is done by the young? Raphael
died at thirty-seven, Richelieu at thirty-one;
Gustavus Adolphus died at thirty-eight; Innocent III. came to his mightiest influence
at thirty-seven. Cortez conquered Mexico at nocent III. came to his mightness intended at thirty-seven; Cortez conquered Mexico at thirty; Don John won Lepanto at twenty-five; Grotius was Attorney-General at twenly-four; and I have noticed amid all classes of men that some of the severest battles and the toughest work come before thirty. Therefore we must have our sermons and our exhortations in prayer meeting all sym-pathetic with the young. And so with these people further on in life. What do these doctors and lawyers and merchants and mechanics care about the abstractions of re-ligion? What they want is help to bear the whimsicalities of patients, the browbeating whimsicalities of patients, the brownesting of legal opponents, the unfairness of customers, who have plenty of faultfinding for every imperfection of handlwork, but no praise for twenty excellences. What does that brain-racked, hand-blistered man care for Swingle's "Doctrine of Original Sin," or Augustine's "Authropology?" You might as Augustine's "Anthropology?" You might as well go to a man who has the pleurisy and

well go to a man who has the pleurisy and put on his side a plaster made out of Dr. Parr's "Treatise on Medical Jurisprudence."

In all our sermons there must be help for every one somewhere. You go into an apothecary store; you see others being waited on; we do not complain because we do not immediately get the medicine; we know our treatment of the properties of the properties. turn will come after a while. And so, while all parts of the sermon may not be appro-priate to our case, if we went prayerfully, before the sermon is through we shall have he divine prescription. I say to these young men who are going to preach the Gospel, these theological students—I say to them, We want in our sermons not more metaphysics, nor more imagination, nor more logic, nor more profundity. What we want in our ser-mons and Christian exhortations is more sympathy. When Father Taylor preached in the Sailors' Bethel at Boston, the jack tars felt that they had help for their duties among the ratlines and the forecastles. When Richard Weaver preached to the operatives in Oldham, England, all the working men felt that they had more grace for the spindies. When Dr. South preached to Kings and Princes and Princesses, all the mighty men and women who heard him felt prepara-

men and women who heard him felt preparation for their high station.
Do you not know that this simple story of
a Saviour's kindness is to redeem all Nations? The hard heart of this world's obduracy is to be broken before that story.
There is in Antwerp, Belgium, one of the
most remarkable pictures I ever saw. It is
"The Descent of Christ from the Cross."
It is one of Rubens's pictures. No man can It is one of Rubens's pictures. No man can stand and look at that "Descent from the Cross," as Rubens pictured it, without hav-ing his eyes flooded with tears, if he have any sensibility at all. It is an overmastering picture—one that stuns you and staggers you and haunts your dreams. One afternoon a man stood in that cathedral looking at Rubens's "Descent from the Cross." He was all absorbed in that scene of a Saviour's suferings, when the janitor came in and so "It is time to close up the cathedral for the night. I wish you would depart." The pilgrim, looking at that "Descent from the Cross." urned around to the ianitor and Gross," turned around fo the janitor and said: "No, no; not yet. Wait until they get Him down." Oh, it is the story of a Saviour's suffering kindness that is to capture the world. When the bones of that great behemoth of antiquity which has trampled all Nations shall be broken and shattered, it will be found out that the work was not done by the hammer of the iconoclast, or by the sword of the conquerer, or by the torch of persecution, but by the plain, simple, overwhelming force of "the soft tongue that

breaketh the bone."

Kindness! We all need more of it in our hearts, our words and our behavior. The chief characteristic of our Lord was kindness. A gentleman in England died. leaving his fortune by will to two sons. The son that stayed at home destroyed the father's will and precended that the brother who was absent was dead and buried. The absent brother, after awhile, returned and claimed his part of the property. Judges and jurors were to be bribed to say that the returned brother and son was no son at all, but an impostor. The trial came on. Sir Matthew Hale, the pride of the English court room and for twenty years the pride of jurisprudence, heard that that injustice was about to be practiced. He put off his official robe. He put on the garb of a miller. He went to the village where that trial was to take place. He entered the court room. He somehow got impaneled as one of the jurors. The bribes came around, and the man gave ten pieces of gold to the other jurors, but as this was only a poor miller, the briber gave to him only five pieces of gold. A verdict was brought in rejecting the right of this returned brother. He was to have no share in the inheritance. "Hold! my lord," said the miller. "Hold! we are not all agreed on this verdict. These other men have received ten verdict. These other men have received ten pieces of gold in bribery and I have received only five." "Who are you? Where do you come from?" said the judge on the bench. The response was: "I am from Westminster Hall; my name is Matthew Hale, Lord Chief Justice of the King's bench. Off of that place, thou villian!" And so the injustice was balked, and so the young man got his inheritance.

It was all for another that Sir Matthew Hale took off his robe and put on the garb of a miller. And so Christ took off His robe of royalty and put on the attire of our hu-manity, and in that disguise He won our eternal portion. Now we are the sons of God. Joint heirs. We went off from home sure enough, but we got back in time to re-ceive our eternal inheritance. And if Christ was so kind to us, surely we can afford to be

THIS BOY SHED HIS SKIN.

Strange Freak of Nature Takes Place at

Jacksonville, Fla. Every one knows that snakes shed their skins, but the only instance known to medial science of a human being doing the same thing has just been made public in Florida.

The case is that John Allen, an eight-yearold boy, of Jacksonville. A few weeks ago
an orange thorn penetrated the boy's hip. Inflammation followed, and the boy was soon horribly swollen from head to foot. Finally the swelling subsided, but the boy immediately began to shed his skin. That on the face came off separately, but from the neck down the cuticle remained intact and moved off by way of the hands and feet without breaking. The cuticle was five days in passing off, and during that time the boy renained on the bed, wriggling like a snake

at molting time.

The child seemed to be in no pain, but complained of a tickling sensation and a crawling of the flesh. When the cuticle had been shed the boy immediately recovered, and is now as well as ever. The skin that was shed is on exhibition at a physician's office. It is a perfect cast of the human form from the neck down and is about the consistency of hard give, which it much resem

A Great Recommendation.

In calling attention to its superior advan lages as a place of residence, Munhattan, Kansas, dwells with especial stress upon the fact that the assessor was able to discover only torty-two pianos in that city.

Electric lines in Europe increased in num ber from seventy to 111 during 1895, their length from 700 to 902 kilometers (560 from 700 to 902 kilometers (560 The only countries still free from traction are Bulgaria, Greece

An Areonaut Hanged by Accident. While descending by means of a parachute, an arconaut at Dallas, Texas, got between the forked limbs of a tree, his head caught in the crotch, and he was hanged.

TEMPERANCE.

COLD-WATER CRANES. The modest violets, white and blue, That quench their thirst with morning dew: The cowslips nodding at the sun. Down where the laughing brooklets run;

The bloodroot blossoms, pure and white That keep the bubbling springs in sight; The water-lilies, tall and rank, Each one a brave cold-water "crank;" Yea, flowers of every form and hue

Are to the laws of nature true: They sip the nectar God has given.

Most grateful for this gift of Heaven:

They meet His smile and own His power In every welcome summer shower They thrive on rain and mist and dew

And all intoxicants eschew.

Sweet flowers, I wish all men would have Your mute reproof, your simple creed!

A DOCTORS'S OPINION.

Speaking on the subject lately, before the Anthropological Society of Munich, Bavaria, Dr. Brendel, who said that the present time. referring to his own land, might be called the alcoholic period of man, because of the prevalance of the use of alcoholic drinks,

'Alcohol, which apparently brings much pleasure to its partakers, acts as poison, if even consumed in small doses daily, by means of its cumulative active action, as is strikingly shown here in Munich, the centre of beer consumption, by the frequent sudden cases of death of apparently healthy men. Fatty, enfeabled hearts, shriveled kidneys, fatty or hardened livers, changes in the texture of blood vessels, which cause paralytic strokes and softening of the brain by bursting in the brain, chronic catarrhs stomach and bronchial tupes, etc., trembling of the limbs, aberrations and diseases of the mental faculties, delirium tremens, etc.—
these are some of the consequences of an immoderate drinking of alcoholic stimulants. Professor Dr. Bollinger, of this city (Mu-nich), has in the same manner proved the prevalence of various diseases of a definite nature of the internal organs caused by the universal drinking of beer. A normal heart or kidney is the exception only here in Mu-This state of affairs also injures the progeny in a most serious manner. Dr. Demme found that of the children of nondrinkers eighty-two per cent, were sound, while of those of drinkers only seventeen per cent, were sound. * * * Although large quantities of beverages were drunk formerly, still only in the last century, and more especially only in the last decades, in which the brewer's art was perfected, has drinking become universal. It has spread everywher and increased to a frightful, most alarming, extent. It has been introduced even into country communities, and the only inevitable consequence will be the thorough degenera-tion of the human race if the evil is not checked before it is too late. Although it is contended that beer contains less alcohol than either wine or whisky, it is, nevertheless, as injurious as either of them, while its vaunted nutritive value stands in no propor-tion to its price. When a man is required to perform the greatest feat of corporeal exertion in battle, sport, exploration, etc., the baneful effect of alcohol is most strikingly shown. * * In spite of the marvelou advantage of our present age a retrogression in an ethical sense is undeniable, the chief cause of which is principally due to the in-crease of drunkenness because the beer saloon has become the centre and focus of social

THE TOPER'S MORAL RESPONSIBILITY. "Why do men drink?" is an old question upon which some savants are seeking to throw new light. The London Society for the Study of Inebriety has been recently discussing the problem, though with no very harmonious results of opinion. Dr. Norman rr for one declares that little progres be made in the way of decreasing drunkenness until it is recognized as a disease, and not merely as a moral weakness. It is because this fact has not been realized, he says, that no results of all labors in the line of legislation have accrued. Evidently Dr. Kerr begs the question in this statement. Legislation cannot do everything to offset the rum evil, but that it has, where invoked, accomplished something in the way of the diminution of this social curse, is evident to every candid observer. If the question be asked, "Why do men drink?" of course the readiest reply is: "Because they want to!" But why should they wish to? As the result of an aneatte all would agree and at the of an appetite, all would agree, and at the dictation of a depraved and diseased ap-petite must be admitted, as Dr. Kerr contends. Rum is an intruder in the physical frame, and induces an abnormal state, both morally and physically. But because the toper becomes at length a walking incarna-tion of disease, we are not warranted in excusing him from moral responsibility for the taking of "the first glass" and of all the suc-cessive potions that have proved so maddening and destructive. Still, there is a pathology of drink, which may well be studied in connection with the systematic prosecution of temperance efforts.—New York Indepen-

THEY DON'T BUY BEER,

The Toronto (Ontario) hotel keepers say bicycling hurts their business, if the follow-ing extract from the Toronto World is to be

The bicycle continues on its way, revolutionizing our modern life in many of its re-spects. The saloon keepers and cigar dealers are the latest to complain of the new order of things. The dispensers of liquid refresh-ments are the chief sufferers, by their own accounts, for thousands of young men who formerly patronized the downtown bars, spending, many of them, fifty cents a day on an average, have taken to the wheel, and their erstwhile haunts know them no more. The country hotel keeper, on the other hand, is much benefited by the cycle revolution. His once almost-deserted house, if it affords good accommodation, is visited daily by dozens of wheelmen, whose loose change, given in ex-change for meals and "soft stuff," replenishes his coffers and causes a broadening of the smile on his rubicund countenance."

POVERTY AND DRINK. Destitution and want in this country. the vast majority of cases, are the result of profligate patronage of the sulcon-keepers' business. If so many toilers of the landsim-ply camp in the wilderness of great tene-ment structures and drag out their lives in helpless poverty, the lamentable fact is to an alarming extent the result of paying a too generous patronage to the trade. The practical problem for the Ameri can workman to solve is not the amount may be fortunate in earning, but the sum he may prudently save to provide for happiness and plenty in a contented home. Excessive drinking is not the only cause of dependenc and poverty, but it far outstrips all other sources of these misfortunes.—Sacred Heart

ALCOHOLISM IN PARIS. Paris is alarmed over the ravages of alco ho.ism. From investigations recently con-ducted, Paul Raynaud has learned that the victims of the drink babit in Paris—those seriously injured by it in health, some to the point of disablement—now number 10,000

ambulances carried to hospitals 300,000 persons last year suffering from alcoholism in some form. This represents, say L'Illus-tration, an expense of \$180,000 for treating diseases due to the effects of intemperance in drinking. It is a sad fact that the proportion of women among these drunks and patients is nearly equal to that of men.

SOLDIERS VS. TOTAL ABSTINENCE. Field Marshal Lord Napier said: "On reviewing the records of soldiers' offenses all practically have their origin in drunkenness. Of 1800 men under my command in India the total abstainers had no crimes. The temperate men had practically none. The whole body of crime was among the non-

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. A prison chaplain defines crime as con-

Prove that there is no devil, and the loon keeper will be your friend. Maine has no breweries or distilleries, but it has thirty loan and building associations in active operation.

RELIGIOUS READING.

GOD'S OVERSHADOWING.

The sense of the constant presence of God, may be according to the soul's attitude a source either of supremest peace or of keenest distress. To the Christian nothing is sweeter than the thought of the Divine overshadowing, the perpetual consciousness of the Heavenly Father's watchfulness and sympathy and protection. But the sinner has no joy in God's presence. His desire is to get away from God, to flee from the all-seeing eye, to escape into some blackness of darkness where he will be hidden even from Completence. But hidden even from Omnipotence. But it is an impossibility for any soul to en-tirely forget God. There may be long peri-ods of spiritual anæthesia, during which conscience may be bound and silenced; but sooner or later the normal condition, the God-consciousness of the soul, will return, and even the abandoned sinner will feel the and even the abandoned sinner will feet the brooding of the Divine Spirit, the over-shadowing of the Almighty's wings. At such times the anguish of the sinner must be unspeakable. No wonder it has been pronounced by a certain school of modern religious thought, the only and the uttermost hell which the human soul can know. Yet it is possible to convert this very hell into a heaven by so simple a process as a change of attitude on the part of the sinning soul. God will always overshadow the human spirit, but the human spirit can determine whether that overshadowing shall be sunlight or gloom, joy or sorrow peace or despair.

Even in the throughly Christian life there are times when the soul needs to remember that its own attitude determines the nature of God's ministration to it. The almighty wings overshadow in so many ways, and sometimes ways so strange! There is the overshadowing of affliction and sorrow. How many of us can always find the heart of God in His bereavements? To some it seems almost as if God were brooding over us then, as He broods over the then, as He broods over the unrepentant sinneer with clouds and darkness and punitive pain. But if we look up to Him aright—in the right spirit—we shall see that it is only the beautiful overshadowing of love, the cloud with the lining of gold, the shielding wings of tenderest fatherhood. God broods over us lovingly at all times and in all ways, if we have only the faith to believe it, and to live on in trust intil we know it. Over all His children unrepent until we know it. Over all His children God spreads the wings of His love. To some the overshadowing may seem grievous, but they do not understand, as they will some day. The sinner who has sorrowed and suffered into repentence; the mourner who has escaped through tribu-lation, the blighting curse of sel-flshness and worldliness; the sufferer who nas searned through pain his heavenly lesson of sympathy and charity—all these declare that the presence of God has been to them the suprame and them the supreme good, the final blessing, of life. For all of us the overshadowing of God is the test and the perfecting of charac-ter; and according as we look unto Him shall the meaning of life's experiences be revealed to us.

THE VOICE OF THE PREACHER. Man has invented many curious wind instruments, but nothing quite so marvelous as the human voice. It bears the stamp of the Divine. Beside this divine masterpiece the inventions of man appear cheap and mean. Man's work is unimprovable; to get something better he must invent a new instrument; but the human voice, unlike even those of beast and bird, is susceptible of the most wonderful improvement. As first given, the voice of some birds surpass that of human being but the voice of the bird is stationary like wind instrument, while that of man is capable of indefinite cultivation. In send-ing them forth to disciple the nations, Christ gave His preachers this silver trumpet The world can never outgrow its charms. printed page can never replace the cunning of the tongue or voice. There are two things remarkable about this instrument of persussion: It is adapted to embody sentiment suasion: It is adapted to embody sentiment and moral truth; it gives expression to the spiritual as well as the material world. The brute can tell only his material needs, sufferings or joys, and the bird, in his song, cannot lift himself out of the mundane sphere; but man's voice is full of suggestions of the invisible and the spiritual. Again the improvableness of the full of suggestions of the invisible and the spiritual. Again, the improvableness of the human voice is almost incalcuable. White-field would put the whole gospel message into a word and how they then the state of the suggestion into a word and bring tears to the eyes of an audience by the repetition of the word "Mesopotamia." Words are rubber and susceptible of indefinite inflation by the skillful use of the human voice. Some voices are naturally better than others, but. attention to the laws regulating articulation and enunciation. The minister should be a good reader as well as speaker, and to keep himself fresh in this department he should read aloud each day. The voice, with facility in its use, is an important part of his stock in trade. He must he a voice but stock in trade. He must be a voice, but not a mere voice; the voice must have a man and a Gospel behind it.

VALUE OF TRUSTWORTHINESS.

The integrity which can be trusted has always possessed a high moral value, and has been regarded as an important element in Christian character. The changes in one social and industrial condition have tended to give additional commercial value to trustworthiness. In former times each small holder managed his own little estate, and the character of his employe was of comparatively little importance because he wrought under the owner's eye. Those days are gone. Money has to be invested in new ways, and much of it through agents. Immense sums go into corporations, and the character of the management becomes an important matter for the investor. To know that he has a careful, judicious and trusty agent adds not a little to his sense of security and happiness. In all the new forms of investments the opportunities for dishonesty in the agent are much greater than in the old. Not a few have availed them-selves of these opportunities to appro-priate large sums which were not their own: The world is never going back to the old methods of business, and the character of agents who manage the property of others must come with each year more important The man who proves himself trustworthy will be more and more in demand, while the one lacking that element will find himself discredited in the market.

A PRAYER. Forgive us. O Lord, if we have this day said or done anything to increase the pain of the world. Pardon the unkind word, the impatient gesture, the hard and selfish deed the failure to show sympathy and kindly help where we had opportunity, but missed t : and enable us so to live that we may daily do something to lessen the tide of human sorrow and add to the sum of human happiness. We have our own sorrows, O Father. We wait for footsteps that do not come: we yearn for sympathy which is not given; we knock at doors that do not open; we think of graves that hide our dearest treasures. We fear the loneliness, the changes and chances of this mortal life and the mystery of that unknown future that stretches away in the dark like a moor beyond the light of home. But thou art ours and we are thine-nothing can ever separat us from thee Do not leave us orphans, but come to us by thy Son and by thy Spirit. Only let us not miss the lesson of pain and sorrow and long waiting, but be made per-fect through suffering, so that there need be no turned lessons in our life. Amen.

When He takes your work away and bids you no longer to do good and obedient things, but only to be good and obedient, surely that is not the death of faith. That may be faith a transfiguration. — Phillips

AMERICAN COAL THREATENED. Products of Tonquin Brought to This Country to Undersell Ours.

A shipload of anthracite and manufactured coal has arrived at San Francisco from Ton-quin. The coal is said to be of the finest quality and equal to the best Pennsylvania and Welsh products. It is mined by cheap Chinese labor, with the aid of French capital, and the French, who control Tonquin. are able to put it on the American market at prices far below those which similar Pennsylvania and Welsh coal command. Experts have pronounced the Tonquin coal supply almost inexhaustible.

SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FUR SEPTEMBER 27.

Review for the Third Quarter-Com-

mentary.

LESSON I.—David, King of Judah (1) Sam. ii., 1-11). Golden Text, Ps. xcvii., 1, "The Lord reigneth; let the earth rejoice." The Golden Text points onward to the time when the kingdom shall come and the Lord shall reign, as stated more fully in Dan. vil., 13, 14, 27; Rev. xi., 15. The death of Saul 13.14.27; Rev. xl., 15. The death of saul and David's being anointed king over Judah were a foreshadowing of the beginning of the reign of Christ. The reign of Ish-bosheth, David's enemy, over Israel for a time is suggestive of the enemies who shall continue even after the beast, or antichrist, shall have come to the lake of fire. one to the lake of fire.

LESSON II.—David, King Over All Israel (II Sam. v., 1-12). Golden Text, II Sam. v., 10. "David went on and grew great, and the Lord God of Hosts was with him." The Son of David, the Lord Jesus Christ, will surely, of David, the Lord Jesus Christ, will surely, in due time, reign over all Israel (Ezek. xxxvii., 21-24), and they will be a righteous Nation (18a lx., 21). He will also be King of Kings and Lord of Lords (Rev. xix., 16) on the whole earth. He is patiently waiting Histime. Let us meekly and cheerfully wait with Him and daily keep "Going and Growing" (verse 10, margin).

Lesson IIL—The Ark Brought to Jerusaleu (II Sam. vi., 1-12). Golden Text, Ps. lxxxiv., 12, "O Lord of Hosts, blessed is the man that trusted in Thee!" It was David's way to inquire of the Lord in all matters, but he, like us, sometimes failed to do so and leaned upon his own understanding, or

and leaned upon his own understanding, or did as others. In this case he imitated the Philistines and got into serious trouble. rnuistines and got into serious trouble.

Lesson IV.—God's Promises to David (II Sam. vii., 4-16). Golden Text, Ps. lxxi., 1, "In Thee, O Lord, do I put my trust!" When David was quiet in his kingdom and dwelling peacefully in his own house of cedar, it troubled him that the ark of God should be a tent, and he thought to build a house for a tent, and he thought to build a house for the ark. God, however, had other thoughts, for He says, "My thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways My ways, saith the Lord" (Isa. lv. 8). His are as far above ours as heaven above earth, and He surprised David by the plans He had for

him.

LESSON V.—David's Kindness (II Sam. ix., 1-13). Golden Text, Rom. xii., 10, "Be kindly affectioned one to another with brotherly love." David continued to prosper, reigning over all Israel, executing judgment and ustice, and he was preserved wherever he justice, and he was preserved wherever he went (chapter viii. 14, 15). He had nothing but forgiveness in his heart for his enemies, and, for Jonathan's sake, seeks to find any of the house of Saul that he may show them them the kindness of God. May we, like Mephibosheth, dwell in Jerusalem (city of peace) and eat continually at the King's table.

LESSON VI. -David's Victories (II Sam. x. 8-19). Golden Text, Ps. xxvii., I, "The Lord is my light and my salvation; whom shall I fear." This is the record of one of the Lord's victories for David, in which 40,700 Syrians were slain. When Israel walked with God there was no king or people who could stand against them, for the Lord fought for them. out when they failed to walk with Him He allowed their enemies to prosper and over-come them. We would have more victories over our enemies, the world, the flesh and the devil, if we relied upon the Lord to fight for us, remembering "Thine is the power." LESSON VII. -David's Confession and For-

giveness (Ps. xxxii., 1-11). Golden Text. Ps. li., 10, "Create in me a clean heart, O God, and renew a right spirit within me!" There is nothing more dangerous than ease and idleness, for then the devil is very busy. David in time of war was at home at when he was led into this great sin, and there was no peace to him till it was confessed and forgiven. One has said that con-fession is the lance which relieves the festering wound. If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness, but whose covereth his sins shall not prosper (I John 1, 8-10: Prov. xxviii., 13). LESSON VIII.—Absalom's Rebellion (II

LESSON VIII.—Absalom's Rebellion (II Sam. xv., 1-12). Golden Text, Ex. xx., 12, "Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." It does not seem possible that a son could treat his father as Absalom treated David, and yet it is but a sample of our treatment of God. He says. "I have nourished and brought up children, and they have rebelled against Me" (Isa. i., 2). And long afterward He had to say, "If. then, I be a father, where is mine honor?" then. I be a father, where is mine honor?" (Mal. i., 6). As to our Lord Jesus, we know that Hisown to whom H

receiving Him, they killed Him.

LESSON IX.—Absalom's Defeat and Death
(II Sam. rvii., 9-17, 32, 33). Golden Text,
Ps. 1, 6, "The Lord knoweth the way of the
righteous, but the way of the ungodly shall
perish." Who can tell what it means to perish." Who can tell what it means to perish? It is not the death of the body, for we are told not to fear that, but it is the destruction of body and soul in hell, where the worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched. Math. x., 28; Mal. ix., 44. David would gladly have died for his son. for he was ready to meet God, but Absalom was not. See how in due time the transgressor is sure to come to his end.

sor is sure to come to his end.

LESSON X.—David's Love For God's House
(I Chron. xxii., 6-16). Golden Text, Ps.
lxxxiv., 4: "Blessed are they that dwell in
Thy house. They will be still praising
Thee." The Lord Jesus is the true Solomon,
Prince of Peace, and Jedidiah, beloved of
the Lord (verse 9 and II Sam. xii., 25), for
whose He rayers there shall be neace and where He reigns there shall be peace and quietness unto Israel. The prosperity of Solomon's reign is very suggestive of the glorious millennial days that are coming, while the time of David is rather suggestive

of the beginning of those days.

LESSON XI.—David's Gratitude to God
(II Sam. xxii., 40.51). Golden Text, II Sam.

xxii., 2, "The Lord is my rock and my
fortress and my deliverer." Whether it was
the words that David wrote as the sweet psalmist of Israel (chapter xxiii., 1-2) or the victories he gained over his enemies (verse 41), he acknowledged that it was all of God, ho girded him with strength.

who girded him with strength.

LESSON XII.—Destructive Vices (Prov. xvi., 22-33). Golden Text, Prov. xvi., 25, "There is a way that seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death." Man's way is to live unto himself (verse 26), and then he is of course at strife with all who come in his way or interfere with him. The godly man is humble, unselfish, seeks not his own and lives unto God if only he may honor Him. With him the only he may honor Him. With this trework of righteousness, quittness and assurance forever (Isa. xxxii., 17). "He that hath the Son of God hath life; he that hath not the Son of God hath not life,"—Lesson Helper.

Had to Wake the Fish.

A. V. Phillips, an employe of the Southern Pacific Company, now living in Tulare, went fishing some time ago on the Bell River, in Mendocino County. Far up in the hills, where the trout prevail, the stream courses along a comparatively level strip of country for the distance of something like half a mile. With a friend he drove to this spot, having previously arranged bait and lines and hooks. Mr. Phillips had thoughtfully collected an oyster can full of grasshoppers, to be used as bait in case the trout refused to accept the fly. He cast in his flyhook, but the wily gamesters did not appear to be hungry. To wake up the fish he drove the horse into the stream, the water being about knee deep, and cast in his line with a live hopper on the hook. No sooner had the hook struck the water than a trout seized it and was quickly landed in the buggy.

The sport was continued, driving up the stream, landing the trout in the buggy until the stock of hoppers was exhausted. When they ceased fishing they found they had 150 trout in the buggy, varying in length from six to ten inches.

This, Mr. Phillips says, was the best sport he ever enjoyed, and as the fishing season is at hand again he is going to take a layoff and hunt that same trout spot. - San Francisco Call.

Extent of the Telephone Girl. More than 37,000 girls are engaged in the telephone service in the United States.



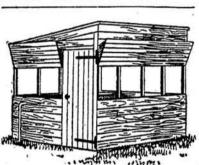
perennial. They afford excellent feeding for cattle.

SUBSTITUTES FOR HAY.

As a hay substitute we at present have nothing better than corn fodder, if it has been properly taken care of, writes N. Wiley, of Indiana. If left in the field until spring, exposed to winds and rain, more than one-half the original value is lost. It pays to have the fodder cut or shredded. All kinds of stock eat it readily. I believe the feeding value of first-class corn fodder is ten per cent greater than that of timothy hay:

A WARM WEATHER MILK HOUSE.

A very convenient milk house for warm climates, or for summer use in colder section, is shown in the engraving herewith. It is six feet square and six feet high at the eaves, which is large enough for the milk of two or three cows. The house is built under a large grape arbor, about twenty feet from my kitchen pump. The milk tank, which is twelve inches deep and fourteen inches wide at the top, extends along the north side. It has a screen cover, which may be covered with cloth in very hot or dusty weather. A table with shelf underneath occupies the southeast corner. A space just above the level of the tank, two feet wide and extending on all sides of the house, is covered with wire screen. Shelves above the screen and below the tank give sufficient room for milk and butter dishes. The milk is set in pails. A galvanized iron pipe leads from a small tank at the side of the pump down eighteen inches below the surface of the ground, across the twenty-foot space and up again to the level of the milk tank. An overflow pipe at the other end of the tank carries off the water after it has reached the proper hight in the tank. Another pipe, at the bottom of the tank. is used for emptying it when desired. The door in the southwest



CONVENIENT MILE HOUSE. corner is of wood, but could be of screen if preferred. Board shutters sover the screens in rainy weather. The water in the tank may be changed the small tank at the well. -American

Agriculturist. BRAINS REQUIRED IN STOCK BAISING. This season has been one which has offered little encouragement to beef producers. Grain has been very cheap and grazing has been abundant. The sheapness of feed has encouraged holding the stock for great advantages in weight. The average stockman much better, for the mother becomes slings to the old theory that a beast accustomed to it, and does not fret at for meat should be ripe. The taste of the people who buy meat, however, has been changing for years, with the result that there is an almost exclusive | ting and covered by a few greenhouse demand for the steaks and roasts that have been grown on the theory of turkeys. There should be perches early maturity. On the average farm | where the old ones can jump to get there is every reason for fattening the over the fence, thus giving them the salf to a finish by the time it is eight. freedom which they require for their sen months to twenty-two months of health. age. Usually every pound that is gained after the calf is twenty months old costs the feeder fully as much as, the birds are hatched, leave them in and often more than, he is able to the nest for about thirty-six hours, realize in selling it. Cattle growers then put them in a well protected coop and feeders are living in an age of with a tight floor, and arrange the inprogress, and it is as important that closure so that no rain or dew can get they use diligent thought and study to the young birds. as is the same course desirable in any other business. A dividend cannot be of all sorts in a place as far removed made on one's investment otherwise. from their sleeping apartment as possi-This is particularly true on farms of ble. Some people make little runs less than 320 acres. It is nearly al- through which the fowls must pass to ways true where farms are worth more a box where food is always prepared. than \$60 per acre, regardless of the The noise of opening the box will atsize of the farm. There has been for tract them. They eat what they like, a score of years a feeling that all a then go away, and the floor of the stockman had to do was to buy up any building is not soiled by scattering

must be made of the expense of feeding. Much that has been said above in regard to cattle is true of the situation in the hog trade. The breeder who does not strive for the best blood and best quality is a back number. In Their diet should be much restricted addition to careful breeding feeding is now also equally of importance. Great care must be exercised to supply the hog with the proper varieties of onions, which are excellent for them. food from birth to maturity. It is no The scraps from the table are of great longer a question of a year in the advantage. When they have become growth of a hog to a profitable finish. Only the large ranches can consider at night. Before this they should eat this policy with any favor. On farms of a half section or less the hog should be finished for market at from seven months to ten months of age. Other conditions being favorable, where there is clover and other green pasturage it is ordinarily better policy to months or ten months of age. - Western Rural.

and the profits would take care of

themselves. It is an accident now

when this policy proves successful.

Close observation of each animal is

A DREADED PEST OF THE APPLE.

The apple maggot, or railroad worm, is a serious pest that is rapidly spreading from the East to the West. The mature insect is a fly, which cannot posed that the eggs which produce the nibuses.

maggots are deposited by the flies in-This wild pea, or vetch, is found in | the pulp of the apple beneath the skin, the Northwest, where it grows to a so that the young maggots are secure height of from two to four feet, and is within the fruit, from the time the of two kinds, one being known as the eggs are laid until they are mature Lathyrus palustris, the other as the and emerge from the apple to go into Palustris myrtifolius. The latter is the ground. The maggot is very the larger of the two, and both are small and honeycombs the fruit without material injury to the skin or exterior appearance, but causes streaks of rot in the flesh of the fruit that are very repugnant to the consumer. The soil beneath infected trees was examined at the Rhode Island Experiment Station last fall (bulletin 37, L. F. Kinney), and the number of maggots that were secreted under different trees was estimated to be from 1600: to over 12,000. When hens were penned under the trees, they worked



food from the ground t three or four days. It app few of the maggots were likel overlooked by the hens. It is pr able that the apple maggots remain the pupa state in the soil beneath the trees, in that latitude, from the time they leave the apple in the fall until the following spring, so that confining poultry in the orchard in the fall is the most practical treatment for this pest that can now be suggested. It is important to ascertain the distribution of the pest, and all who observe it will please report to us. Carefully feeding all windfalls or refuse apples to hogs or the stock is advised. Sheep, hogs and poultry should be kept in the orchard after haying, if not before. Clean culture is also advised. Spraying is no protection against this pest, because it does not affect the fly that lays the egg. - New England Homestead.

RAISING TUNKEYS.

There are few farm pursuits that pay better than raising turkeys, if one can succeed in it; but there are very few people who seem to have the faculty of getting these delicate and capricious creatures through their first few weeks. Once they are fully feathered, they are not at all hard to manage, provided one can bring them home at night.

One might be led to wonder how wild turkeys ever grow up, when it is declared again and again that young turkeys must never go out in the morning, while the dew is on the grass, and must always know enough to go in

when it rains. Many people hatch turkey eggs der hens, others use incubators; but incubator turkeys have not thus far been such a profound success as to lead the whole world to turn in and try to

hatch turkeys' eggs in this way. One of the best plans is to keep the hen turkeys in an inclosure, with a fence that young ones will be unable to fly over. If the baby turks are hatched in such a place, it is very

the captivity. A building eight or ten feet square, with an outside yard inclosed with netsashes, makes an ideal place for young

Great care must be taken of turkeys eggs, as they chill very easily. After

It is an excellent idea to feed poultry sort of cattle and put them on the food and water. They will go to the grass and feed them plenty of corn, source of supply whenever they need it, and will be in much better health if this course is pursued.

Some successful poultry raisers feed bread and milk, dusted with black required now and careful estimates pepper, for the first few days. Fresh water is indispensable, and milk is an excellent thing for young turkeys provided it is never allowed to become sour. Sour food of any kind will kill young turkeys. They eat but little at a time, and must be fed frequently. until they are from four to six weeks old, then they may be given chopped vegetables of various sorts, including feathered they may have whole corn wheat, cracked corn and a little oats, buckwheat and any other grains that are kept about the place.

Some poultry raisers give condition powders in bran mash. It is said to be good for them, but it must be all eaten up or removed as soon as they continue the hog on feed till nine leave it. If it becomes stale there is great risk in giving it.

After the critical period of youth is passed turkeys grow rapidly and, under favorable conditions, are one of the most profitable of farm crops -New York Ledger.

More than 15,000 umbrellas are every readily be poisoned, and it is sup- year lost or left in Paris cabs and on